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## ***The* NEW BOYSEN BERRY**

An enormous berry with a flavor you can't forget. We are so enthused over having this wonderful berry for ourselves and our customers that we can hardly wait to tell you about it. See page 12.

# **KNOTT'S BERRY PLACE**

BUENA PARK - - - CALIFORNIA

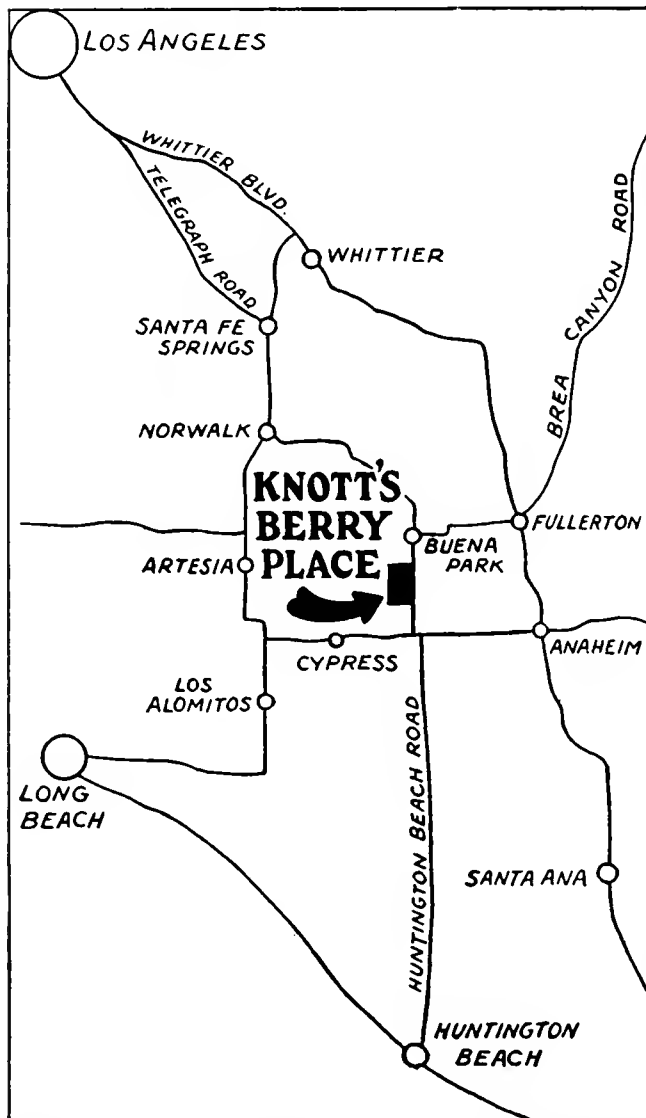
Telephone  
Anaheim  
28108



SEE  
Location Map  
on next page



## Call and Let's Get Acquainted



We are located in Orange County, on the main boulevard (Grand Avenue), two miles south from Buena Park, or, from Anaheim, five miles west on Lincoln Highway, and one-half mile north on Buena Park Boulevard.

To reach us from Los Angeles, Pasadena, or the San Fernando Valley, take any of the paved roads southeast from Los Angeles coming through Santa Fe Springs, Norwalk, and Buena Park. We are just south of Buena Park on the main highway. From the Pomona Valley and points east, take the Brea Canyon road through Fullerton, Buena Park, and south to our place. From Riverside take the Santa Ana Canyon road through Olive and Anaheim, continuing west towards Long Beach five miles from Anaheim and then one-half mile north on boulevard to Buena Park.

## Please Observe When Placing Your Order

Use the enclosed order blank when possible.

REMIT postoffice money order, registered letter, express order or check.

WRITE your name and address plainly; do not fail to advise us when you wish the plants shipped.

WE PAY THE POSTAGE OR EXPRESS CHARGES ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES.

**WE GUARANTEE PLANTS TO ARRIVE IN GOOD CONDITION**

Although we have no control over plants after they leave our hands, still we want you to be pleased with your plants and to succeed with them, so we guarantee them to reach you in good condition.

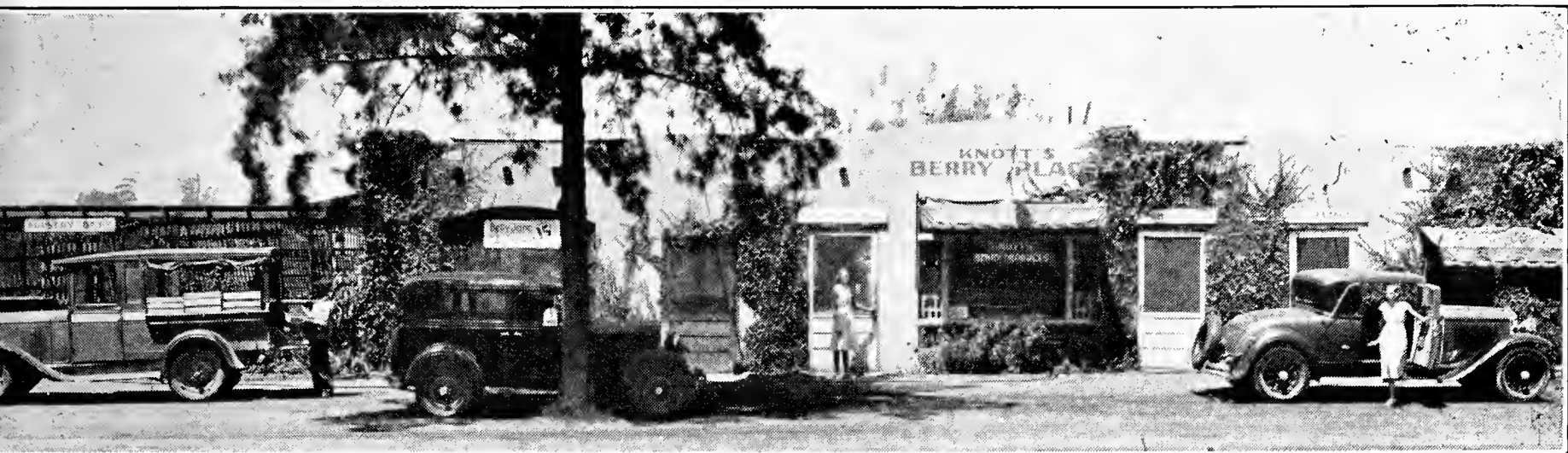
**All Plants** are inspected by local horticultural inspectors before leaving our place, and guaranteed to pass inspection on arrival.

**All Orders** which you wish us to hold for future delivery should be accompanied by at least one-fourth cash.

### GUARANTEE

We exercise the greatest care to have our plants true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace any plants that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or to refund the amount paid, but it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said plants that may prove untrue.

**KNOTT'S BERRY PLACE.**



Our Roadside Market

## Visit Our Field and Nursery

We will be very glad to meet you and show you our different varieties and our methods of handling them. Our knowledge of the business should make it worth your while. As we have been many years in the commercial berry business our experience should be of great help to you in selecting varieties best adapted to your exact soil and climatic conditions. Oftentimes, in starting a berry planting, success or failure depends on starting with the right varieties.

During the many years that we have been engaged in berry growing we have been constantly selecting varieties and strains of varieties that are very prolific. The varieties offered in this catalog have proved profitable for us, and for other growers who have gotten plants from us, and no doubt will prove money-makers for you.

Our plants this season are absolutely the best that we know how to grow. They are from thrifty, clean, young fields and have been thoroughly inspected, and can be shipped anywhere.

We grade carefully and pack our plants carefully in damp moss (with no extra charge for packing), and we guarantee them to arrive in good condition anywhere in the United States.

## Prices and Values

**PLEASE REMEMBER**—That in growing the plants offered in this catalog, the price at which we can sell them is not our first consideration. We grow the finest plants possible, handle them carefully, and pack them so well that we can safely guarantee them to reach you in good condition in any part of the United States. And do it all so efficiently that our prices can still be very reasonable.

**ALSO PLEASE REMEMBER**—That the first price you pay for our plants is your last cost. Unless otherwise arranged we prepay all mail or express charges; so when you order you know exactly what they are going to cost and that there will not be another bill to pay when the plants reach you.

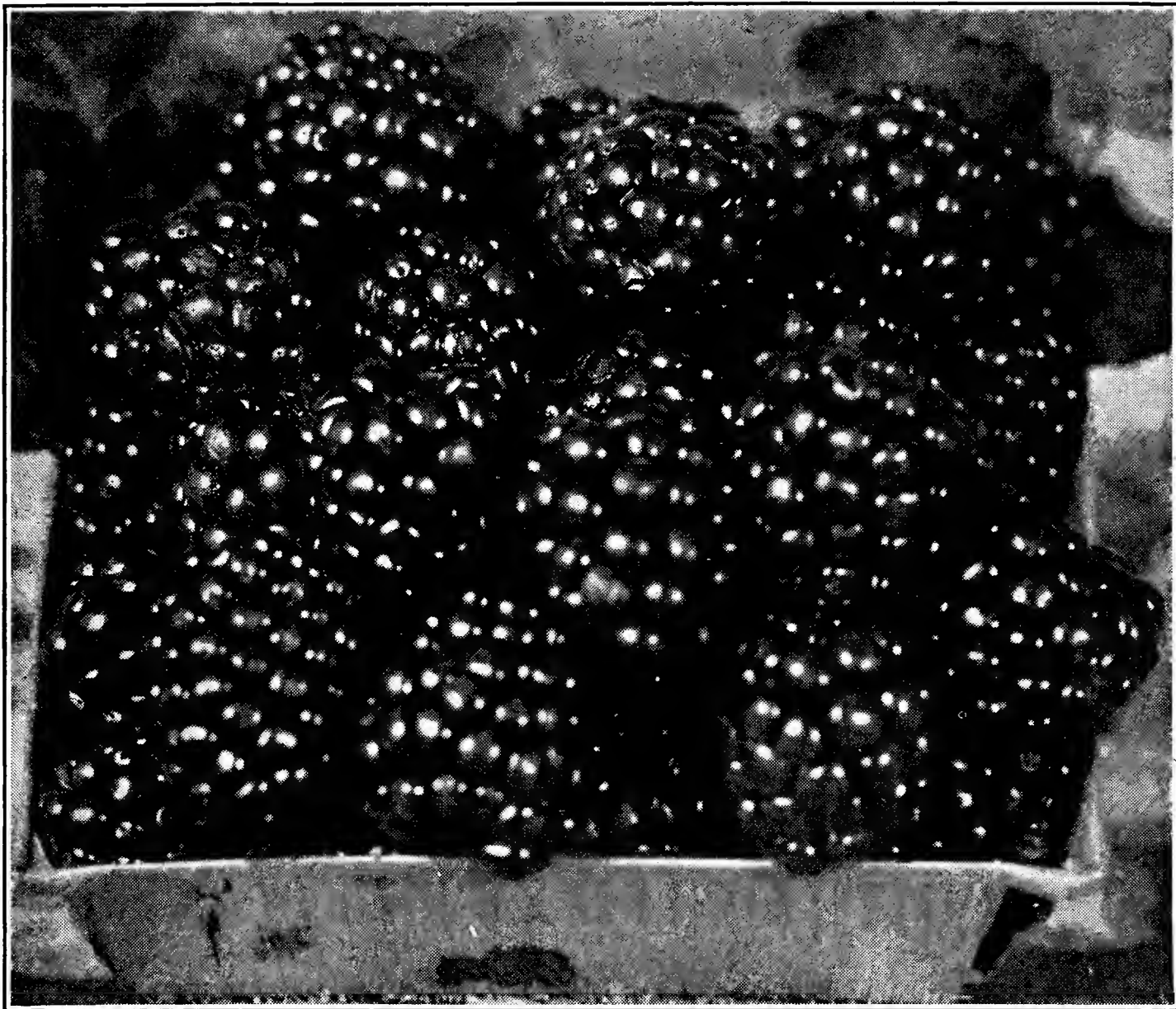
**ALSO PLEASE TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION**—If you live close enough to come to our nursery for your plants, we will allow you a liberal discount equal to the cost of shipping.

**START WITH GOOD PLANTS.** We have built up a reputation in the berry business and in order to maintain that reputation we cannot ship you anything but the very best.

**KNOTT'S BERRY PLACE**  
**BUENA PARK, CALIFORNIA**



## The Youngberry



**A Basket of Youngberries— $\frac{3}{4}$  Actual Size**

**The Youngberry**—The fruit is very large and very juicy, with a rich blended flavor that is pleasing to nearly everyone. The color so very dark red that it is nearly black and the seeds are few in number and soft. The vines are vigorous growers; trailing in habit, and should be trellised. The fruit is borne on long fruit stems that thrust it away from the vines ready to be picked, and the canes are not very thorny, which makes picking very easy. If you are not growing Youngberries you should, for you are missing something. It thrives well over nearly all of the United States.

The Youngberry is now the most popular berry grown in Southern California, excepting only strawberries, and its consumption is gaining very fast on strawberries. It is popular with the consumer, because it is so very good, and good for so many different uses. It is popular with the growers because it is easier to raise, and cheaper to prune and to harvest than most other varieties, and because it produces large crops regularly. These are all points that are quickly reflected in net profits.

The acreage in Youngberries has been increasing steadily all over the United States and the acreage in the southern half of California has been increasing by leaps and bounds. The Government Market News Service reported 56 carloads

sold on the Los Angeles market during 1932, 127 carloads sold in 1933, and in 1934 there were 205 carloads of Youngberries sold in Los Angeles. And in addition to this there were approximately ten carloads canned, and nearly ten carloads frozen for the bakers, and some two hundred carloads sold directly to consumers and to stores in other cities outside of Los Angeles. In spite of this tremendous increase in production, average prices remained just about the same during the three-year period, which clearly indicates that the public demand for the fruit is increasing just about as fast as the production.

While figures like these are a little unusual for a catalog, our reason for giving them is so that growers in other sections of the U. S., where Youngberries are not yet heavily produced, may realize what a demand there is in store for them when they produce enough berries for the public to get acquainted with them. One berry grower, back in the Middle West, who got plants from us two or three years ago, told us that when his Youngberries were ripe he took a few baskets to town and distributed them as samples to a few prominent people. He said, that from that time on he had no trouble in selling his berries and that most of the time the customers drove out to his farm for the berries.



#### PICKING YOUNGBERRIES IN ONE OF OUR FIELDS

**We strongly recommend this berry for districts everywhere it is not already very heavily produced. It is big, can be grown and picked very cheaply, and the public sure does like Youngberries.**

This was all the more remarkable, because he lived in a section that abounded in wild berries of several different kinds, and just goes to prove that people like Youngberries and are anxious to buy them after once trying them. We sold retail, over our counter at our roadside market, during the 1934 season, more than a carload of Youngberries.

If you are in the commercial berry business, or if you are planning on making a planting of berries for the market, you should plant some Youngberries, because there is an insistent and growing demand for the fruit, and because you can grow them and pick them cheaper than most other varieties, and because they product large crops regularly. These are important facts for the commercial grower to consider, because it is very discouraging to grow a crop and then find there is no market for it.

If you are growing berries only for home use, you should, by all means, have some Youngberries in your garden. You will be delighted with their large size and wonderful flavor, and you will be pleased with the ease with which they can be grown and picked. Ten plants (enough for a sixty-foot row) will cost only \$1.00 delivered to you. Order now and have a fine berry garden next year. Plants are ready to ship any time after January 1st.

**Thornless Youngberry**—We have tried more than a dozen different strains of thornless Youngberries, all of which have proved much less prolific than regular Youngberries, and we have discarded all of them. We use plants from only the genuine original Youngberries in our plantings and any Youngberry plants from our nursery will be carefully selected plants from our own fields.

Plant 6 feet apart in rows spaced 6 feet part. About 1000 plants per acre.

Write for special prices in larger quantities or prices f. o. b. here.

Discounts equal to shipping charges allowed on orders taken from our nursery.

**Prices prepaid**—1, 15c; 10, \$1.00; 25, \$2.00; 50, \$3.00; 100, \$4.50; 1000, \$32.00.

#### The Loganberry



The fruit is large, long, an attractive red color, and although it is a little sour it is highly prized by a very great many people for jams and jellies and for mixing with raspberries and other berries in jams and preserves. The vines are trailing and have to be grown on trellis. The berries are large and easily picked. Plant six feet part in rows six feet across. About 1000 plants per acre.

**Prices prepaid**—Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.00; 50 for \$3.00; 100 for \$5.00; 1000 for \$40.00.

**SEE CULTURAL DIRECTIONS, PAGES 20-21-22-23**

## Blackberries

**The Advance Blackberry**—The Advance has always been very much earlier than any other blackberry grown in California. It starts ripening about three weeks earlier than Gardena dewberries. In the more sheltered sections of San Diego and Ventura counties, growers often start selling Advance blackberries in March, and they ripen in other sections of California during April, or by May first, nearly a month ahead of other blackberries.

They should not be planted in the colder districts, especially where there is danger of late frosts, because they blossom so very early. In size they are about average with most common blackberries, but they are very much firmer than ordinary blackberries which makes them much better for shipping. We ship them as far east as Albuquerque without refrigeration.

There are two strains of the Advance variety which have to be properly mixed for best pollination. If your order contains Advance, these two strains will be tied separately so that you can plant alternately in your rows.

**Mountain Blackberry**—This is a new and improved strain developed from the Advance blackberry. It has a number of important points in its favor. The vines or bushes grow and look almost exactly like Advance blackberries. They can be either, pruned and trellised like Youngberries or Loganberries, or, after the first year, they can be headed back and grown in bushes, as ordinary blackberries are grown. They are evergreen and a little earlier even than Advance; this makes them the earliest of all blackberries. The fruit is round and very good size, being larger and more uniform in size than the Advance, and it is exceedingly firm. It is a fine shipper.

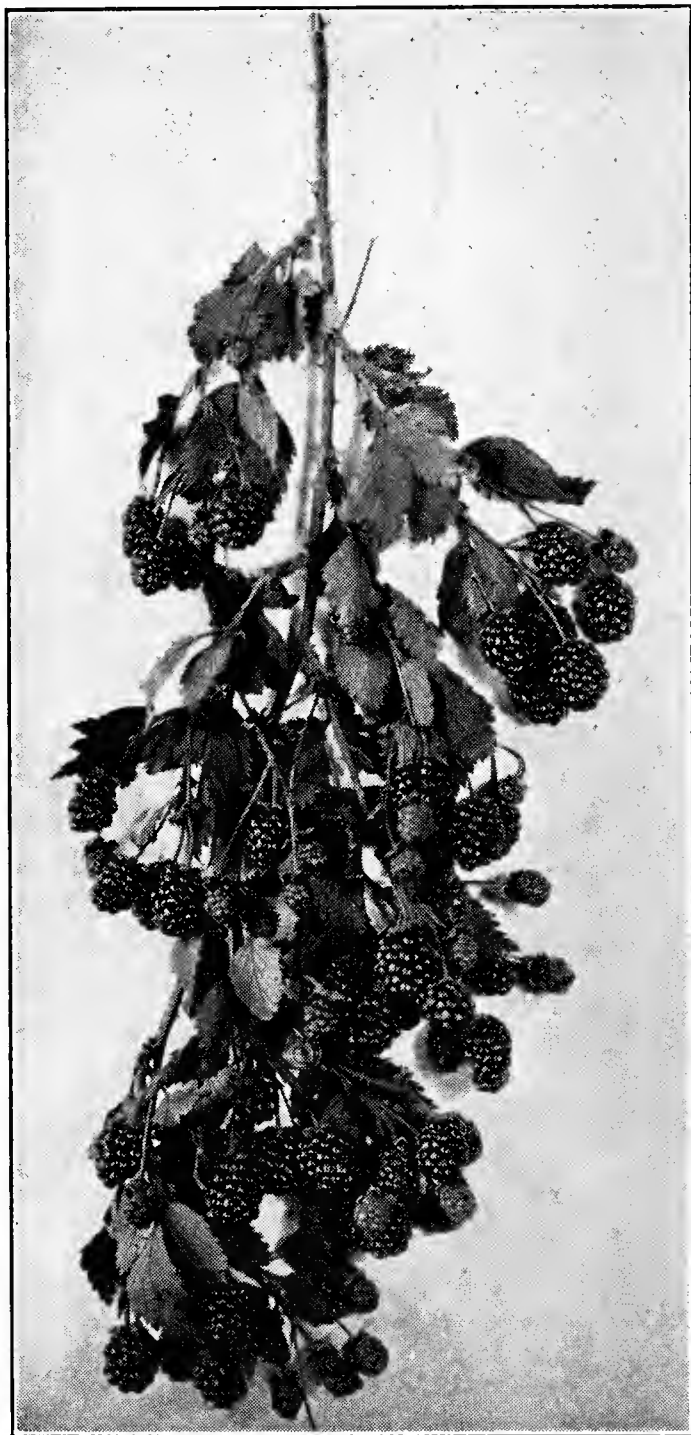
With this variety it is not necessary to plant two kinds for pollination. The fruit starts getting ripe in March or April, owing to the locality and the season, and picking continues for about five weeks. Both the Mountain blacks and the Advance, being evergreen, do not have to be planted as early as other varieties because they grow later in the fall. We consider March or even April the ideal time to plant these varieties.

Commercial berry growers in the more protected parts of California should plant some Mountain blacks. They will give an income in the spring at least a month before other varieties are ripe. They bring good prices because there are no other varieties to compete with them. They make it possible for you to get your customers and be supplying them regularly before other varieties come on the market and competition gets so keen. In this way it helps you sell your later varieties. Plant them—you can easily see they will make you money.

**Home Owners**, if you will set out a few plants of Mountain blacks you will have blackberries a month earlier, and they will be fine berries too. Plant five feet apart in rows eight feet across, 1000 plants per acre.

**Prices prepaid for both Mountain Black and Advance.**

Each 15c, 10 for \$1.25, 25 for \$2.50, 50 for \$4.00, 100 for \$5.50, 1000 for \$45.00.



**One Branch of Macatawa Blackberries**

**Macatawa Blackberry.** (Sometimes called Macatawa Everbearing.) We consider this variety an improved, selected strain of the old Crandall blackberry. It is bush type requiring no support after the first season. The fruit is uniformly large, very sweet, and firm, with few seeds and practically no core. It bears an exceedingly heavy crop through June and July and usually another light crop of very large berries in the fall. It is from this characteristic that it derives the name Everbearing.

This variety will produce satisfactory crops under a wider range of soils and under more adverse conditions than any other blackberry we have ever seen. In all the years that we have been growing them we have never had a crop failure nor even a short crop. Year after year we pick from fifteen to twenty thousand baskets per acre and the quality is uniformly good.

It is the best mid-season blackberry for the home gardener because it never fails to bear abundant crops, which last over quite a long season; and because the fruit is fine for eating fresh as well



as for canning. Ten plants will plant a row forty feet long that will yield **crates** of berries.

It is the best mid-season blackberry for the commercial grower because of its hardness, its immense yields, and because the public likes the berry and buys it freely.

Macatawa is our finest mid-season blackberry and we are increasing our acreage again this spring. This variety gets ripe just when Advance blackberries are nearly gone and should be planted to prolong the season.

Plant 5 feet apart in rows 8 feet across, requiring 1000 plants per acre.

**Prices, Prepaid—Each 15c, 10 for \$1.00, 25 for \$2.00, 50 for \$3.00, 100 for \$4.50, 1000 for \$35.00.**

**Texas Wonder**—This berry is well named for it really is a wonder; it is big, too, like the state from which it came. It originated, a chance seedling, on the berry farm of Mr. N. L. Clark at Comanche, Texas. It was brought to this state by Mr. S. S. Tannehill, who was previously a neighbor of Mr. Clark in Texas. Mr. Tannehill had the plants sent here to him because he found no variety of blackberry growing here that he considered the equal of the Texas Wonder, and we believe he was right.

Like many other blackberries this variety grows quite trailing the first summer, but after the first season it can be grown in bushes. The fruit-buds on the canes are much closer together than other blackberries and every fruit-bud develops a fine cluster of **LARGE** berries. The bushes are literally black with them, and we really mean **BLACK!** The fruit starts ripening about May 20th in this section, and is very firm. **It keeps well;** stands handling well; ships well, and sells well. These points make it a very desirable blackberry to grow for market. Storekeepers like it and will pay more for it because of its large and showy display on the counter.

We are increasing our own planting and we recommend it to you.

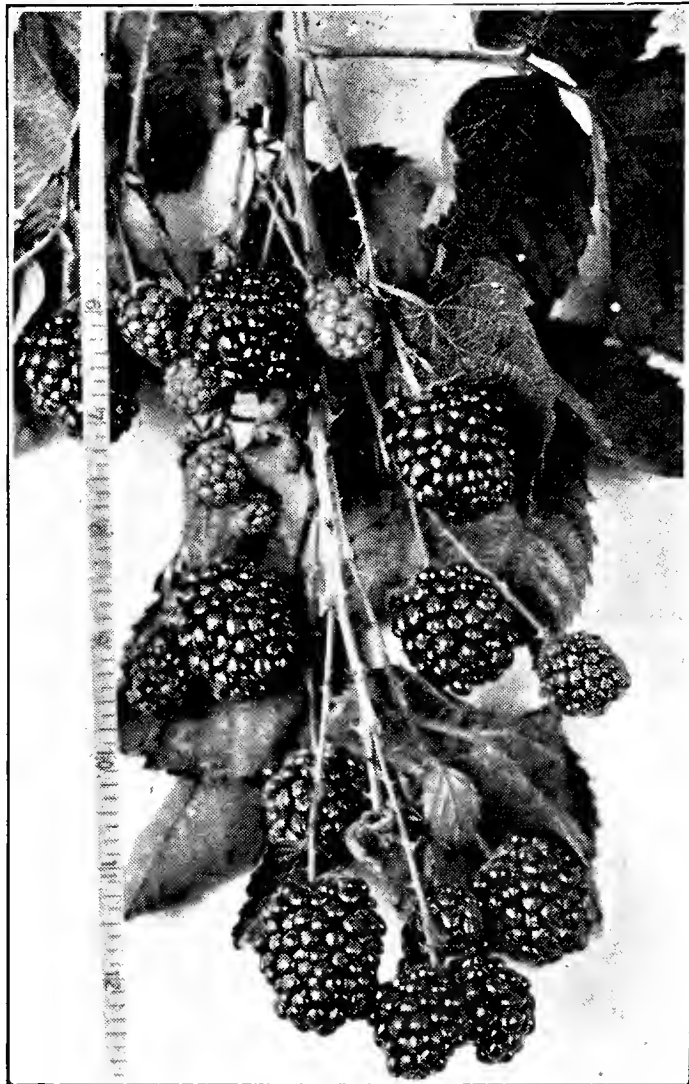
Plant four feet apart in rows seven or eight feet across, about 1,500 plants per acre.

**Prices Prepaid—Each 15c, 10 for \$1.25, 25 for \$2.50, 50 for \$4.00, 100 for \$6.00, 1000 for \$50.00.**

**Brainard Blackberry**—This berry was developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. It is a cross between the Himalaya and an eastern blackberry. It grows like a Himalaya, but at a number of places where it has been tried it has proved even more prolific. One grower who got plants from us in 1933 reports that he picked twelve baskets from a single plant at one picking last summer. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, circular No. 220, recommends the Brainard for trial in all of the warmer sections of the Pacific coast and the southern part of the U. S. from Maryland to Texas. This berry is so well thought of by the Dept. of Agriculture that we feel it should be tried at once over as much territory as is possible with the small number of plants that are now available. To get wider distribution without delay we are offering the few plants that we have in small lots only. Plant at least ten feet

apart in rows eight feet across. Four plants will set out a forty-foot row.

**Prices, Prepaid—Each 25c, 10 for \$2.00, 25 for \$3.50.**



**A cluster of Texas Wonder blackberries. This is one of the largest, finest and most productive blackberries we have ever seen.**

**Mammoth Blackberries**—Quite a popular berry for home use, especially in the hotter, drier sections. Similar to Corey Thornless in every respect except that it is thorny and in some localities more prolific. The fruit is very large and the seed is very small. Not prolific enough in many districts to warrant commercial planting.

**Cory Thornless**—Same as Mammoth except thornless and in some districts not as prolific. Often shy bearer close to the coast. Plant 8 feet apart in rows 6 feet across.

**Prices prepaid for Mammoth and Cory Thornless Blackberries—Each 15c, 10 for \$1.00, 25 for \$2.00, 50 for \$3.00, 100 for \$4.50, 1000 for \$35.00.**

### 100% Perfect

Last February we purchased from you 80 Youngberry plants, 100 strawberry plants, 5 fruit trees and 6 grapevines. We never lost a single plant and they have all grown wonderfully well. Now will you please give me information on pruning and fertilizing the berries and grapes.

Yours truly,  
CLIFTON WOOD.

**Himalaya Blackberry**—A very rank and vigorous grower of the trailing type which has to be trellised. It has the longest fruiting season of any of the blackberries; the season lasting from about July 15th to October. Berries are round, medium size, and grow in very large clusters. The canes do not die back every year like other blackberries, but continue to grow like a grapevine. Only the fruit spurs die back each year. This berry is very susceptible to the red berry trouble and will have to be thoroughly sprayed for good results. This past season we picked twenty thousand baskets per acre from one of our plantings of Himalaya Blackberries. We ad-



Himalaya Blackberry

vised the commercial grower to give this variety careful consideration for it will greatly prolong your season and give you an income in the late summer when your other varieties are not producing. Plant ten feet apart in rows seven or eight feet across. About six hundred plants per acre.

**Prices, Prepaid**—Each 15c, 10 for \$1.00, 25 for \$2.00, 50 for \$3.00, 100 for \$4.50, 1000 for \$35.00.

DEWBERRIES

**Gardena**—This is the earliest dewberry, ripening three or four weeks after the advance blackberry and about ten days before ordinary blackberries are ripe. In Southern California picking starts from May 15th to May 25th, and lasts about a month.

**Lucretia**—This variety is a very firm, handsome berry of good quality, which we recommend planting to prolong the early blackberry season, for it is about ten days later than the Gardena. Its heaviest bearing season comes at a time when the Advance is going out, and as it is a good shipper, it can be used to supply markets which have been taking the Advance. It is just as prolific as the Gardena, and better flavored, and larger and firmer than either the Gardena dewberry or the ordinary blackberry. All of these qualities make the Lucretia a profitable berry and one that should be planted by all berry growers.

**Prices**—All varieties of Dewberries—Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.00; 50 for \$3.00; 100 for \$4.50; 1000 for \$35.00.

Blackberries for Six Months

A hundred-foot row of blackberries that will furnish berries from April to October for only \$2.25 prepaid to you. It includes our finest varieties and will furnish berries every day during the season.

Variety	Fruiting Time	Feet of Row
5 Mountain Black	April & May	25
5 Texas Wonder	May & June	20
5 Macatawa	June & July	25
3 Himalaya	Aug. to Oct.	30

We can furnish a fifty foot row that will bear during the same season consisting of 3 Mountain black, 3 Macatawa, and 2 Himalaya for \$1.10 prepaid.

**Commercial Growers.** We suggest that you plant these varieties in larger quantities to spread your season.

Oklahoma Says We Sell the Best

Stillwell, Okla., Nov. 9th, 1933.  
Mr. Walter Knott,  
Buena Park, Calif.

I am writing to tell you about the berry plants we got from you last spring, as I thought you would be interested in knowing how they have done here. The Youngberries did well and I am sure the fruit was as fine as what I have seen in California. The Macatawa blackberries produced a wonderful crop and the fruit was very large, much larger and finer flavored than any variety we have been growing in this section in the past. Because the fruit was better we found ready sale for it. I consider the Macatawa a wonderful blackberry.

We had one row of Cumberland and one row of Munger blackcaps three hundred feet long from you last year. Both rows did fine, but the Munger was the better of the two. From these two rows we sold \$27.00 worth of black raspberries, besides what the family used, and we all like blackcaps and used lots of them. If I had planted five acres of blackcaps last spring, and they had done as well as these two rows did, I could have bought any farm in the county when I sold my crop this summer.

I am so well pleased with my small start of your plants that I am preparing land for several acres next spring. Will write you later as to plants.

Yours very truly,  
SAM STORY.

Plant blackberries; they are easy to grow; they produce well and sell well. They will make you money.

## Black Raspberries



### BLACK RASPBERRY

For many years it has been thought by most growers in Southern California that the black raspberries would not grow here. It is true that our climate is not naturally suited to their growth and that they do not grow and bear as profusely as Youngberries and blackberries do, but it is also true that the berries will sell for just about double the price of most other berries, so that the grower does not have to get nearly so large a crop to make just as much money.

We would not advise anyone going into the berry business to make their whole planting black raspberries, but we do believe that the berry grower who plants none is not taking advantage of all of his opportunities.

The blackcaps do best on good strong land, and need plenty of water and a reasonable amount of manure or other fertilizer. Heavy land is usually better than our lightest soils unless the light soils have been

built up to a high state of fertility. They should not be planted on soils that contain much alkali.

If your soil and water conditions are such that you can supply these simple requirements it will pay you to grow some blackcaps. If you sell your berries wholesale there is always an insistent demand for the fruit and if you retail your berries customers will come a long ways for your black raspberries and will buy other varieties while there.

**Cumberland**—We have been growing this variety here for 11 years and have built up quite a reputation for fine blackcaps with it. Our customers come from as far as San Diego and Santa Barbara and come back year after year. The Cumberland is probably the most widely grown black raspberry in the United States and in many sections it is the standard by which other varieties are described. Of the old standard varieties we believe it is the best you can plant. The fruit is large, of fine appearance, tastes good, keeps well, and sells well, and of course, produces

reasonably well, or it would not be so largely grown.

**Prices Frepaid**—Each 15c, 10 for \$1.00, 25 for \$2.00, 50 for \$3.00, 100 for \$4.00, 1000 for \$30.00.

Write for quantity prices or prices f.o.b. here.

**Munger**—This is a newer variety and is the finest blackcap that we have ever tried here. The bushes are larger and the fruit is larger and finer than any other variety we have ever tried. Our new plantings will be Munger, for it seems to be better adapted to our climatic conditions than other kinds. In 1933 Mr. James Cole of Cypress, Calif., got Munger blackcap plants from us and last summer (1934) he sold from nineteen rows 250 feet long a little over \$500.00 worth of berries. These were all sold wholesale and his average price was \$1.20 per tray of twelve baskets. If you

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have some good strong land and plenty of water try this berry; we are anxious to see you make money with it. If you are planting for home use you might just as well have the very best, for they cost so little.

**Prices Prepaid—Each 15c, 10 for \$1.00, 25 for \$2.00, 50 for \$3.50, 100 for \$5.00, 1000 for \$40.00.**

Write for quantity prices or prices f.o.b. here.

## Red Raspberries

**California Surprise**—This is the earliest, the finest flavored, and one of the most productive raspberries for southern California. The crop starts ripening about May first and lasts until June 15th. The fruit is medium sized, very juicy and rich flavored. As the early bird catches the worm, so also, the early raspberry brings the high price. Many thousands of dollars worth of California Surprise are marketed on our local markets each spring before other varieties are ripe.

Before the Surprise are all gone the Cuthberts are starting to ripen. The commercial raspberry acreage in southern California is pretty evenly divided between these two varieties, which together make up about 90% of the commercial acreage. If you are located in southern California and are going to grow red raspberries for the markets we recommend that you divide your main planting between these two varieties and that you try a smaller amount of the newer varieties. We especially suggest you plant a few Lloyd George.

Plant all of the varieties of red raspberries two feet apart in the row and space the rows six feet apart. 3000 plants per acre.

**Prices—Prepaid—Each 10c, 10 for 80c, 25 for \$1.50, 50 for \$2.50, 100 for \$3.50, 1000 for \$25.00.**

**Cuthbert.** (The fruit of this variety is called Cassberry on the L. A. market.) For the main, mid-season crop, this variety is grown by the commercial growers in Southern California in preference to all other varieties. With proper care it bears an abundant crop. The fruit is very large, firm, and of fine flavor, and the fruit is borne in very large clusters. It is strictly a one crop variety which bears heavily through its season (June and July) and stops. It is a strong, upright grower. We set out a patch of Cuthberts last February and by September they were seven feet high. The fruit keeps fine, stands handling and hauling wonderfully, looks good and sells well. Altogether it is our best mid-season raspberry, both for the commercial grower and for home use. Plant 2 feet apart in rows 6 feet across; 3000 plants per acre.

**Prices—Prepaid—Each 10c, 10 for 80c, 25 for \$1.50, 50 for \$2.50, 100 for \$3.50, 1000 for \$25.00.**

**Latham**—A new variety that is becoming very popular in the east. It is larger than any of the other raspberries we have been growing in the west. It is replacing other varieties of raspberries in many sections of the east, and may do so here, we have not had it long enough to say yet. At any rate it is a very large, fine flavored berry, and a

promising variety that warrants your trial.

Mr. H. Kecker, of Wasco, reports having good success with his Latham raspberry plants from us. This is good news, for most varieties of raspberries have not been altogether satisfactory in the San Joaquin Valley. Commercial growers who have already tried this berry are already ordering more plants. It brought highest prices on the Los Angeles market during the 1934 season.

**Each 10c, 10 for 80c, 25 for \$1.50, 50 for \$2.50, 100 for 3.50, 1000 for \$25.00. Write for quantity price.**

**Ranaree or St. Regis**—This fine ever-bearing raspberry is known in the north as Ranaree and in the southern part of the state as St. Regis. It is undoubtedly the best shipping red raspberry grown in the West, many carloads being shipped each year from the Palo Alto district to as far east as Chicago. Thousands of trays of this berry are shipped to the Los Angeles market each year from the north. We do not grow enough raspberries in Southern California to supply the demand.

We especially recommend this variety for Central California. In most parts of Southern California we believe that the other varieties listed will prove more satisfactory. Plant 2 feet apart in rows 6 feet across; 3000 plants per acre.

**Prices—Prepaid—Each 10c, 10 for 80c, 25 for \$1.50, 50 for \$2.50, 100 for \$3.50, 1000 for \$25.00.**

**Lloyd George**—The largest red raspberry grown. This variety was recently introduced into the U. S. from England, by the New York Fruit Testing Association. It is a heavy yielder. The fruit is of the highest quality and is borne in immense clusters.

If planted in February it produces some fruit the first summer and fall. The cavity left when the berry is picked is smaller than in other varieties which makes the fruit heavier. The flesh is very juicy and the seed is small. It is a wonderful berry for home use and for local markets but of too fine quality to be a good shipper. In order to get maximum size of both the fruit and the clusters the ground should be kept rich and well watered.

The Lloyd George bears a good spring crop and then in September and October it bears quite a good second crop on the new canes. As this catalog goes to press (October) we are picking \$5.00 to \$6.00 worth of Lloyd George every day from a little patch of about half an acre. We believe this berry is showing up better close to the coast than inland in California.

**Prices Prepaid—Each 15c, 10 for \$1.25, 25 for \$2.00, 50 for \$3.50, 100 for \$5.00, 1000 for \$40.00.**





A cluster of Lloyd George raspberries. This variety produces the largest raspberries we have ever seen, averaging nearly as large as Loganberries. We have counted many clusters with 80 to 100 berries to the cluster

## GROWING RASPBERRIES

Raspberries are among our finest fruits and with proper care produce abundantly, but they will not stand neglect as blackberries and dewberries do. They are shallow rooted and require much more water than other berries and it is not enough to run a little furrow down by the side of the row, but the whole ground between the rows should be flooded with water. Then after they are growing well they should be kept fertilized. Nothing is better for this than plenty of manure of any kind, scattered in the whole space between the rows and soaked in by a heavy irrigation. In shipping raspberry plants it is customary to leave the canes a foot or more long. When the plants are set out

it is very much the best practice to cut these canes off to within a very few inches of the ground. This will make them send up much stronger canes. As the first new canes reach a height of about twelve inches pinch them back a few inches. This will make them branch out. It is a good practice to go through the patch several times in the early part of the first growing season and pinch out the tips to make the bushes branch out well.

Then in February, after the plants are entirely dormant, prune all of the canes and their branches back at least one-third of their length. Use plenty of water all season, and manure freely. When they send up suckers between the rows, hoe them out while small along with the weeds and do not allow but very few suckers to grow in the rows either. Follow these instructions and you should get a big crop of very fine raspberries the following year after setting your plants.

After the raspberries have been growing several months they will begin to need some support. A satisfactory trellis can be easily provided by setting light redwood posts down the rows spaced about thirty feet apart. Posts or stakes five feet long will be high enough, about one and one-half feet in the ground and 4½ feet out. Before setting the posts you should nail little cross arms to them at the height that seems to provide the best support for your bushes. The cross arms should be about twelve inches long and should have a little saw notch sawed on top and about one inch in from their ends to hold the wires. This will space the wires ten inches apart and will save any stapleing. Later, if the raspberries grow fine and seem to need more support, a second set of wires can be provided near the top of the posts. No. 16 galvanized wire, which runs about 70 feet to the pound, will be heavy enough for raspberries. Other berries should be trellised with heavier wire. If the berry canes spread these wires out too wide between posts the wires can be properly spaced by tying them together with short pieces of wire.



Cuthbert Raspberries

## Strawberries for Profit



Part of a forty acre planting of Klondyke Strawberries near Buena Park, Calif.

Owing to our mild climate and long fruiting season, strawberry plants, if reproduced year after year, in California, rapidly lose their vitality. Until late years we have shipped our strawberry plants from the east or north and planted them here. We kept all blossoms picked off and allowed them to make plants the first season, and these plants, only one season removed from a cold climate, were the plants that we sold. This careful practice has produced many successful patches. During the past few seasons we have been having most of our strawberry plants grown for us in Oklahoma by an experienced nurseryman who had worked several years in our nurseries here. Due to the drouth in the Middle West this past summer our eastern strawberry plants are a total loss. Under the circumstances we are very fortunate in having a few hundred thousand plants growing here in our trial grounds, all from new stock brought from the east last year. We have already contracted for a large number of Klondyke plants in Maryland. Strawberry plants were either completely ruined or very badly damaged all through the Middle West, and this is the section that grows most of the strawberry plants for the entire United States.

There are two kinds of strawberry plants. The first is plants grown for plants alone from a new planting, the blossoms and berries having all been kept off. It costs money to grow this kind of plants, but the results you get will warrant the cost. The other kind of plants are surplus plants taken from a fruiting field and many growers will give you these for nothing if you dig them and they will prove very expensive plants at that price. Whether you buy plants from us or not be sure and only set plants that were grown for plants alone.

There are several methods of setting out strawberry plants, each the best under certain conditions. The method most often used by the larger commercial growers is to set the plants three feet apart each way, in February or March, and keep the blossoms picked off, allowing the plants to make runners the first summer to fill out the rows. This method requires only 5000 plants per

acre, but you get no fruit the first summer.

In smaller plantings, especially if the grower wishes berries the first season, the plants are set one foot apart in either single or double rows and the runners are kept picked off. If this method is used the plants may be set out any time from October until April. The earlier planting producing the larger crops the first year. This method requires from seventeen to thirty thousand plants per acre, the exact number depending on how far apart the rows are spaced.

In most cases if the land is very sandy and not very retentive of moisture, or if there is considerable grade to the rows, the plants should be set out on the flat, or level with the ground without any ridges. If the land is very flat so that the water does not run freely in very small rows, or if it is heavy or very retentive of moisture, then the plants should be set on small ridges. If ridges are used they are usually made wide enough on top to accommodate two rows about a foot apart, one near each edge of the ridge.

Do not manure strawberry land before setting the plants. You can fertilize after the plants are growing well, in the irrigation furrow between the rows if you wish.

Do not plant strawberries on alkali land. They are very susceptible to alkali and will do no good on land that is alkaline, although it may grow some other crops successfully. And only plant strawberries where there is an abundant supply of water which may be had often.

**Prices**—All prices quoted for strawberry plants are prepaid. Write for prices f.o.b. here and for quantity prices. It is very plain now that there will be a decided shortage of good plants of several varieties of strawberries, on account of the drouth. To be sure of getting what you want it will be safer this season to order early and have the plants reserved until you are ready rather than depending on being able to get the plants when you are ready in the spring. Also this season in ordering strawberries it would be a good plan to mention a second choice in case we are sold out of the variety you wish.

SEE CULTURAL DIRECTIONS, PAGES 20-21-22-23



Mr. Stokes, of Westminster, California, gathered 600, thirty-basket, crates per acre from this field of Klondyke strawberries growing between walnut trees, season of 1932. If they only averaged five cents per basket it would mean \$900.00 per acre gross income.

**Klondyke**—This strawberry is planted more extensively in Southern California than any other for local and shipping market, as it is the earliest and most profitable sort. Last spring we sold commercial growers in this district alone, five hundred thousand Klondyke plants and you should see these fields now.

Klondyke produces two crops per season here. The first crop during March and April, then some time in May there is a period of about two weeks when there are very few berries. During this time growers are getting the last few berries of the first crop and the earliest scattering berries of the second crop so that picking does not stop altogether, but after about two weeks of short pickings in May, this berry comes back with another big crop which lasts through June and until about the middle of July.

It is a vigorous grower and good plant maker. The fruit is highly flavored and the color very bright red. It is one of the very best varieties for preserving and for jam. Without exception it is the most handsome berry on our local markets.

We recommend it above all other strawberries for commercial planting and for shippers. Our new land, eastern-grown plants, produce thrifty, large hills with tall tops that produce heavy yields of well-colored berries. Note picture, page 24.

**Prices—For 25, 50c; 100, \$1.50; 300, \$3.50; 500, \$5.00; 1000, \$7.00.**

Write for quantity prices.

**Carolina.** This variety has been grown in California only a comparatively few years, but is becoming quite popular, especially on our lighter, sandier soils, and in Southern California probably ranks next after Klondyke as a commercial berry. It is a heavy bearer and a good shipper. The fruit is not quite as bright and attractive looking as Klondyke, but the quality is just as good. This berry is known in the east as Missionary and on the Los Angeles market as Mission Berries. It is the same berry under different names. It thrives in a matted row if given plenty of water and fertilizer.

**Prices same as Klondyke.**

**HOME GARDEN SPECIAL**  
**100 Fine Strawberry Plants**  
**Four Varieties**

Prepaid to you for only \$2.00, consists of the following plants:

25 Mastodon Everbearing	\$ .75
25 Klondyke	.50
25 Blakemore	.75
25 New Oregon	.75

Total.....\$2.75

In your order just say HOME GARDEN special and you will get this fine assortment and save 75c.

This will plant four rows 25 feet long. Should you wish to double this garden and have 50 of each variety you may do so for the special price of \$3.50.

This assortment will produce continuously from April to Nov.

**Blakemore.** This wonderful new variety was originated and developed by the Department of Agriculture.

The National Preservers Association has made a test of this variety and pronounces it the finest strawberry ever developed for canning and preserving. Firmer and sweeter than the Klondyke and red clear through, it holds its color and shape, when cooked, better than other varieties.

In all the trial plantings it has proved a vigorous grower, an abundant plant maker, a good yielder, and a very large percentage of the fruit runs to the large sizes. So far as we have been able to learn every grower who fruited Blakemore last season was well pleased with the quality of the fruit and with the production. At any rate it is so very promising that we advise every grower to plant some BLAKEMORE this season; then if they turn out to be better than anything we now have, you will know how well they are adapted to your conditions and whether you want to plant them more extensively next year. A comparatively small and inexpensive trial now may be worth a great deal to you next year. **Let us include some Blakemore plants in your order. Prices—25, 75c; 50, \$1.25; 100, \$2.00; 300, \$4.00; 500, \$5.00; 1000, \$8.00.**

CONTINUED ON PAGE 15









How would you like to pick these big berries? Vines just loaded with berries one inch through and one and one-half inches long. Only 30 to 35 berries to the basket right down the row, and customers waiting for them. You will enjoy it; and your pickers will beg to be allowed to pick Boysen berries.

**BOYSEN BERRY.**  
(Actual Size)

# The BOYSEN BERRY—a 1935 Berry Sensation

## THE BEST EVER

**Boysen Berry**—For ten years, ever since we brought the first Youngberry plants to California, we have been bringing in new varieties from all over the United States, and some from foreign countries, and trying them out here, always with the hope of finding an outstanding new variety for ourselves and our customers. The Youngberry was such a berry, and those who started eight or nine years ago with them have made money; of course, the biggest returns came during the first few years, while the demand was greater than the supply of fruit. Unless a new variety was superior to the kinds we were already growing we have discarded it without ever offering it for sale and very, very few have passed this test. We have dug up and thrown away thousands of expensive bushes after caring for them until they came into bearing. Some we have kept two or three years before discarding them. Always with the hope of finding a berry that would be superior to the Youngberry, just as the Youngberry has been superior to the varieties it has superseded.

In 1932 we secured the few plants there were in existence of a new berry that Mr. Rudolph Boysen, Superintendent of Parks of Anaheim, California, had propagated by crossing Loganberries, raspberries, and blackberries. They grew wonderfully and when they fruited in 1933 we realized that we had the berry that we had been looking for all of these years. Since then we have increased our planting just as fast as we possibly could, for we saw a great future for this berry and we wanted to give it to our customers just as soon as possible, for we knew that a new and profitable variety would be a great help to hard-pressed growers during this depression period. We have five acres now and we are preparing land to set out fifteen acres more about February first. We have named this, finest of all berries, BOYSEN berry, in honor of Mr. Boysen. We will have a limited number of plants to sell this season. More than half of all we can produce this year were ordered, before our catalog went to press, by commercial berry growers, nurserymen, and home owners, who saw the fruit at our place this past summer.

We have been right here in the commercial berry business for 14 years, and are perhaps the largest individual producer of berries in Southern California, so we are very familiar with all phases of berry growing and marketing. We believe, and, in fact, we are very sure, that the Boysen berry will be the best money maker of all of the berries during the next few years. We believe it so strongly that we are making our new planting this season nearly all Boysen.

The Boysen berry makes a vine very similar to the Youngberry, except that the cane growth is a little more vigorous and the leaves are darker green and the fruit spurs, that grow in the spring from each leaf joint on the main canes, average about two inches longer. These long fruit spurs project the berries well away from the vines and make picking very easy. There are one or two more berries per spur than with Youngberries and the berries are much larger and ripen more slowly. It should be grown on a trellis four or five feet high. The fruit starts ripening about ten days after Youngberries, which would be about June first in this locality on average seasons, and they last about two weeks

after Youngberries are gone, which means that we finish picking here late in July. It is absolutely the largest bush or vine berry that we have ever seen, and will average right through the season at least one-half larger than Youngberries. In color the fruit is identical with Youngberries, but it is more highly flavored and is less seedy. It is very superior to Youngberries for canning and it keeps better and stands shipping better than Youngberries do.

The Boysen berry is exceedingly prolific. In our fields this past season our average production for Youngberries was twelve thousand baskets per acre, while our Boysen berries produced at the rate of twenty-two thousand baskets per acre. Our Boysen berries sold readily at 30% higher prices than Youngberries when we had them side by side and at the end of the season, when our Youngberries were all gone, we got fine prices for the Boysen.

From our original planting of Boysen berries, consisting of one hundred plants, which were bearing their second crop last summer, we kept an exact record through the whole season and here are the results. We started picking May 22nd and finished July 19th, which made eight weeks of picking. The heaviest production came in the twenty days between June 5th and June 25th. (In considering these dates take into consideration that all varieties of berries were at least two weeks early in 1931 season.) From this hundred plants we picked 2200 baskets which brought an average price of 8c per basket, making the returns in money \$176.00. These plants occupied just one-tenth of an acre.

In 1927 we sold \$1520.00 from an acre of Youngberries, which record we have never since equaled, until our Boysen berries broke it this past summer with returns at the rate of \$1760.00 per acre. In order to beat this Youngberry record, which has stood unequaled on our farm for seven years, our Boysen berries had to produce 50% larger crop than the Youngberries did, because all berry prices are so much lower now than they were in 1927.

One of the surest ways there is to know the actual size of a berry is to count the number that is required to fill a standard box. Last season our Youngberries averaged 60 berries per box, our genuine blackberries ran from 100 to 110 berries per box and our Boysen berries averaged 35 berries per box and weighed from two to three ounces overweight per basket. (We use ½-pound baskets in California.)

If you are in the berry business for PROFIT be SURE to plant this berry, for of course you know that finer and larger fruit will bring you buyers and will command prices that will make money for you.

If you are growing berries for your own use, a row of Boysen berries will be the pride of your garden, and there isn't any use in our telling you how many berries they will make, nor how big they will be, for you won't believe it, any way, until you see them growing.

Like nearly everyone, berry growers have had a pretty hard time the past two or three years; this we know from our own experience, and we are certainly pleased now to be able to offer you this new berry that will make you money. HOW CAN IT HELP IT when it is finer, and so much bigger, than other berries, and is new and not over produced? Order early, for these plants will be sold out long before the season is over. Plants will be ready any time after January first.

## Growers, Take Warning!

This berry is going to upset the berry business just like Youngberries did, and those who start with it early are going to be the ones who will make the money.

Set Boysen berry plants six to eight feet apart in the rows and space the rows six feet apart. 800 to 1000 plants per acre.

**Prices—35c each, 3 for \$1.00, 10 for \$2.50, 100 for \$20.00, 1000 for \$150.00. Fifty at the hundred rate, 500 at the thousand rate.**

### Suggestions for Growing Boysen Berries.

The best time to set out the plants is January, February and March in California, and as early in the spring as the land can be worked in the colder sections. Most seasons February is the ideal time in California. Set the plants six feet apart in the rows; if the ground is very rich they can be set seven or eight feet apart and still make all of the vine you can use on the trellis. Space the rows six feet apart. This is a very exceptional berry, for even though it produces an enormous crop still the berries are very large, and by very large we mean BIG; bigger, we are sure, than anything you have grown or seen before. But in order to get both very large berries and a big crop there must be something put in the ground to produce them, so keep them well watered and well fertilized and be surprised and happy with the results.

After your plants have started to grow well, if manure is available, it will be a great help if you will scatter 10 or 15 pounds of chicken manure or 20 or 25 pounds of barnyard manure per plant down the irrigation furrows and work it into the ground. If manure is not easily available about one pound per plant of fishmeal, bloodmeal, tankage, or mixed fertilizer scattered in the irrigation furrows after the plants have started to grow, will make them grow big, strong vines the first year. You should strive to get a heavy vine the first summer in order to support a maximum crop the next season.

Then in the winter while the plants are dormant they should be fertilized

again, this time is for the fruit. An application as suggested above is enough on good rich land; if the soil is run down or not rich another application about the time the canes start budding out in the spring will pay. They should be kept well watered all season and the whole space between the rows should be kept quite moist. They should be kept especially well irrigated during the picking season, once a week is about right on most soils.

We prefer to let the vines grow on the ground the first summer and we put them up on the trellis just as the leaf buds start opening in the spring. The trellis can be put up any time during the winter at your convenience. As the canes grow this first season they should be pushed back in line with the rows so that you can irrigate and work between the rows. If it is inconvenient to let the vines grow on the ground, the trellis can be built early in the spring and the vines can be wound on it as they get long enough. The vines should not be trellised in bunches, but should be spread out over as much surface as possible on the trellis.

In the spring of the second growing season, and shortly before the berries start getting ripe, there will be heavy new canes come from the crown of the plants. To make picking easy these should be cut out just before the berries start getting ripe. When the crop is all picked, the old canes that have borne fruit should be cut off the trellis and back to the ground and burned. By that time the new canes, which are your fruit wood for the next season, will be several feet long, and these new canes are allowed to grow on the ground until the following spring and are then put up on the trellis at the end of the dormant season as before.

Each season shortly after the canes are trellised up, and just as the leaf buds start opening (usually early March), the vines should be sprayed with lime-sulphur solution mixed at the rate of one part lime-sulphur to ten parts of water. More complete directions for spraying on page 21.

Be liberal with your Boysen berries and they will do a lot for you.

## Showing Comparative Sizes of Ripe Berries



1. Boysen Berry.    2. Loganberry.    3. Lloyd George Raspberry.    4. Youngberry



**Banner Strawberries**

**Mastodon Everbearing** — A very large everbearing strawberry that is being tremendously advertised in the east. We made a planting of Mastodon in March 1932 from which we started picking commercially in June and we picked this patch regularly until November first. They produced an abundant crop and the fruit was large during the entire season. This variety starts right in to produce fruit the first season, consequently makes very few runners and few plants. This characterisic makes the plants expensive, but it saves the grower much time in pulling runners which is especially desirable in home garden planting.

In order to make this berry, or any of the other everbearing varieties, come along and produce a good crop the first season you must push them right from the start with plenty of water and fertilizer and you should keep all of the blossoms picked off until the first of June. As soon as your everbearing plants have started to grow well, make a furrow as close as you can get on each side of the row without disturbing the plants, and in these furrows drill or scatter a good fertilizer, such as fish meal, tankage, blood, or a good mixed fertiliber, at the rate of about five pounds in each furrow to the hundred feet of row. Mix the fertilizer with the dirt so that it will not float and fill the furrows up with water and then when they are dry enough draw in the dirt. Repeat this in six or eight weeks and then let them start bearing in June and you should get berries the rest of the summer, but you must keep them well irrigated, for they must have lots of water if they are to bear continuously through the hot weather. It is much easier to grow the spring bearing varieties than it is everbearing kinds in California and our spring bearing kinds bear about four months in California (from early spring to the middle of the summer).

**Prices**—25, 75c; 50, \$1.40; 100, \$2.50; 300, \$6.00; 500, \$8.00; 1,000, \$14.00.

**New Oregon—Banner—Oregon Plum**—The same berry under different names. From the standpoint of quality this is the finest berry grown in California today. We especially recommend them to commercial growers in Central and Northern California and to home gardeners with rather heavy soil in Southern California. In the cooler sections this berry is almost everbearing. It is a fine variety for growers who sell their fruit at the roadside because the customer never forgets the fine quality and flavor and always comes back for more. It is one of the very best home garden varieties in the south and a popular commercial variety in the north. It is not well adapted to our very lightest soils, especially in the south. It is particularly well adapted to those districts in California which have cold spells in winter, for it needs a completely dormant period in the winter for best results. This makes it a particularly good variety for low cold spots and for growers in our mountain valleys where there is snow every winter.

**Prices**—Twenty-five, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 300, \$4.00; 500, \$6.00; 1,000, \$9.00.

**Gem Everbearing** — While on a trip through the berry growing districts of Oregon this fall (1934) we saw a trial planting of a new everbearing variety known as the Gem. To our knowledge this is the first season they have been tried in the West. We were very much impressed with the berry and thought it very superior to any everbearing strawberry that we had seen before. If it will do in California as it was doing in Oregon this fall it will be a very fine addition to our strawberry varieties. We have contracted for what plants we can get and are going to give it a trial here and would like to see it tried at a number of other places in California, for it is the first entirely satisfactory everbearing strawberry that we have ever seen. If you would like to try the Gem we will divide our plants with you.

**Prices Prepaid**—25 for 90c, 50 for \$1.50, 100 for \$2.75, 300 for \$7.50.

**Dorset and Fairfax** — These are two new vareities of strawberries developed by the Department of Agriculture which are very promising. They are very productive, and the fruit averages very large and the crop comes early. The quality is very good. By quality we mean that the berry has good flavor, good appearance, and good keeping qualities. They are both good early berries and have not been tried enough in California for us to say which is going to be best adapted to our conditions. There is some difference in flavor between the two varieties and considerable difference in color. The Dorsett is probably a little more productive and the fruit is a little lighter in color, while the Fairfax is quite dark red. Growers who fruited small plantings of these varieties in 1934 praise them highly.

**Prices Prepaid**—25 for 75c, 50 for \$1.25, 100 for \$2.00, 300 for \$5.00, 500 for \$8.00, 1000 for \$14.00.

#### **EVERBEARING VARIETIES**

A few words about everbearing strawberries. They do not fruit through the entire year. They are called everbearing because they bear during the summer and fall after other varieties are gone. They are good to prolong the strawberry season and are good for the grower who cannot wait until next year for his ber-



ries, but who wants to get the largest possible crop the same year the plants are set out. Everbearers produce more the first season than other varieties, but in our mild climate the fruiting season is so very long that they wear out quickly. Their long fruiting season makes them require more fertilizer than other varieties and since they bear most of the crop during our hot weather they require more water.

**Champion "K"**—(Not to be confused with Champion Everbearing.) This is a very large berry that originated as a sport in a field of Klondyke. The fruit looks like Klondyke, but is larger and sweeter and not quite as firm. This berry starts ripening a little later in the spring than Klondyke and never knows when to quit bearing. Where the water supply and fertility of the soil is kept up we have watched them start bearing in the spring and bear straight through until October first, and not only did they bear over this long season, but the berries were large marketable fruit during the whole time.

This is a semi-everbearing variety and these are the main differences between the Champion "K" and the regular everbearers. The regular everbearer produces its main crop the same year it is planted and very often they bear themselves so nearly to death the first summer that they are not worth saving over for another year. The Champion "K" bears only a light crop the first fall, and produces its main crops the second and third seasons, as other spring bearing varieties do. Nearly all of the regular everbearers make very few new plants, so must be set out in your rows just about as thick as you want them, while the Champion "K" can be set out wide apart and allowed to make runners to fill out the rows the first summer, if you wish. The Champion "K" is a much finer and better looking berry than most of the everbearers. The supply of plants will be very limited this year.

**Prices Prepaid**—25 for 75c, 50 for \$1.25, 100 for \$2.00, 300 for \$5.00, 500 for \$8.00, 1000 for \$14.00.

## THE ONE BEST RHUBARB



We planted this three acre field of Cherry rhubarb in February, 1932. This photograph was taken October 14th, just eight months later. The men have just finished cutting and packing a carload of rhubarb (990 boxes) from a little less than half the patch. The shipper's advance was 30c per box, or \$297.00.

**Cherry Giant Rhubarb**—Ten years ago we got our start of Cherry Rhubarb after losing money several years straight with other varieties. It was new then and we paid \$80.00 per hundred for our plants (you can buy a thousand for less money now), but it has proved a good investment, for we have made money with our Cherry Rhubarb. We have increased our planting regularly until of late years we have had some plants to sell. If you are going to plant rhubarb, by all means plant Cherry. This fine rhubarb grows throughout the entire year and except for a short time in the warmest part of the summer the stems are a beautiful cherry red their entire length. It is a little less acid and better flavored than other sorts and even if it were not better, its beautiful red color would sell it. The stems are very large, but so tender that they do not require peeling when cooked. It is a very heavy yielder; four plants, if well cared for, is ample to supply an ordinary family with all the rhubarb they can use every week in the year. We often pick fifteen pounds of the most beautiful red rhubarb from a single plant at one time and in a few weeks it is ready to pick again. Plants set out in the spring are ready to start picking by September. Commercial growers are finding that the market is demanding this red rhubarb more and more each year. It is getting so that the

common sorts will hardly sell at any price. It cannot be grown from seed, but has to be propagated by subdividing the plants, which makes it more costly than some of the common varieties. It is sure worth the difference, though, because after once getting a start you can always increase your planting by subdividing, thus always having an increasing number of this superior rhubarb. When a man devotes high-priced land and expensive labor to growing a crop it certainly pays to only grow the very best and something that the market wants. For the market gardener or the man with an acre or two of land who is trying to produce something to sell all the year around we certainly recommend Cherry Giant. One hundred plants will set four rows 100 feet long and will produce an astonishing amount of the finest red stems, and will produce them straight through the winter in the warmer sections. For best results rhubarb requires plenty of moisture and either very rich land or liberal fertilization. Plant four feet apart in rows six or seven feet across.

**Prices prepaid**—Each 25c, 5 for \$1.00, 10 for \$2.00, 25 for \$3.50, 50 for \$6.00, 100 for \$9.00, 500 for \$40.00, 1000 for \$75.00.

Rhubarb plants are heavy so we can make a very liberal discount for plants f. o. b. here. Write for quantity prices.



## Hints on Growing Cherry Rhubarb

Cherry rhubarb should be set out four feet apart in rows spaced six or seven feet across, and may be planted any time from October until April. It produces enormous crops so must have good land or plenty of fertilizer. When the plants are set out they should be watered well, so that the soil is well settled around the plant, and they should be watered often until the plants are growing nicely. Throughout the first summer they should be watered often enough to keep the ground moist and the plants growing vigorously. A very good method of irrigating is to crowd a little dirt to the rows and flood the whole middle between the rows. If you will scatter ten pounds of manure per plant between the rows and cultivate it in, two or three times a year, the results will surprise you. In addition to the manure, the best commercial growers use a light application of sulphate of ammonia, or other nitrogenous fertilizer, immediately after each cutting, at the rate of one pound to each eight or ten plants. This costs comparatively little and it surely makes the rhubarb grow fast, and the faster it grows the finer the quality, and the more cuttings you can get during the season.

From plants set out in the spring very little if any rhubarb should be picked before September. When picking it is best to pick all the stems that are good at one time and then not pick any more from those plants until they have grown large again. If plants are picked right down close as fast as they grow, and never allowed to grow up big, it will eventually kill the roots. Rhubarb is harvested by simply pulling the stems from the plant and cutting the leaves off. For market the leaf is cut just above where it joins the stem, so as to leave just a little green leaf with each stem. This makes the pack look nice and the stems do not wilt as fast as if the cut were made on the stem; and it also adds a little weight.

For shipment it is packed in special rhubarb boxes, holding either 20 or 40 pounds. For local trade it is usually packed in apple boxes rounded up to hold about 40 pounds and tied over the top and around the box with binder twine. It can be carried to the stores in bulk and sold out by the pound.

In many sections of California Cherry rhubarb can be picked all fall, winter, and spring; there being very little market for it during the hot part of the summer.

Should aphids (small plant lice) attack the rhubarb it should be dusted with Nico-dust. Ordinarily lady bugs keep the aphids in check.

Always give rhubarb an abundance of water. The great leaves spread out to the sun will transpire more water, on a hot or windy day, then the roots can gather from soil that might be damp enough for some crops.

## A Few Successful Combinations

**The Year Around Combination.** Plant Cherry rhubarb to sell through the fall, winter, and early spring; Youngberries for late spring and early summer; Macatawa blackberries a few days later, and Himalaya blackberries for late summer and early fall. These are all money making, easy to grow crops that will give you something to sell every month in the year. They are adapted to a wide range of soils but all must have plenty of water. A combination like this spreads your work through the year and produces a steady income.

**As an Inter-Crop.** Both Cherry rhubarb and berries make fine crops to interplant between young Avocado or Orange groves. They are both profitable enough to carry the expense of bringing an orchard into bearing. Both last about as long as a crop should be kept between the rows. Both should be fertilized enough so that the soil would be left richer after taking them out than if it had been kept clean cultivated. Rhubarb particularly is great for making the ground loose and friable. Its large



Third cutting of Cherry rhubarb just thirteen months from planting.

roots, often as large as a man's arm, run deep into the soil, and as they are very soft and spongy, decay in a few months after taking the rhubarb out, leaving channels into the soil to carry water and air down to the subsoil; all of which is good for the orchard. Also with rhubarb tons and tons of leaves are left in the field to be worked into the top soil at each cutting, and as there are from three to four cuttings each season, the vegetable matter that is put back into the soil in this way is no small item.

Either will make you a good profitable inter-crop, and a combination of both berries and rhubarb will make you a year-round income. Think it over, and then come and see us or write us about your problem.

## Profitable Mastodon Berry

Mr. Al. Menard, of El Segunda, Calif., planted 500 of our Mastodon Everbearing Plants in February, 1933, and during that same depression year sold from this small planting \$122.00. He used overhead irrigation. His soil is very sandy but he used plenty of water and 300 pounds of fish meal applied at three applications. He had berries until Christmas and sold all of them at retail. This past spring he planted an acre of Mastodon, an acre of Klondyke and an acre of Blakemore and we are hoping that he does as well with these as with his small planting of the previous season.

## WINTER INCOME FOR THE BERRY GROWER

The time is past when the farmer can make enough from one crop to last through the year. Instead, we need something to sell every month. Rhubarb for winter—berries for spring and summer.



**Ten Pounds Cherry Rhubarb per Plant—First Cutting Eight Months After Planting**

## Cherry Rhubarb is Good as Well as Good for You

### TRY THIS RECIPE FOR RHUBARB SAUCE

Wash and cut up one pound of Cherry Rhubarb, but do not peel; add four cups of water and two cups of sugar. Cook in an open kettle from eight to ten minutes after it starts to boil, the time depending on how young the rhubarb is. (If you put lid on kettle the rhubarb pieces will mash up.) Let stand a few hours for the rhubarb to absorb sugar from the juice before serving.

**IF YOU ARE NOT FAMILIAR WITH CHERRY RHUBARB WRITE US  
AND WE WILL MAIL YOU A SAMPLE.**

# Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Roses and Shrubs

We are berry specialists, and are glad to ship berry plants anywhere. We do not ship trees and grapevines, as we feel that you can buy these more satisfactorily from your local nurseryman. The expense of packing trees and grapevines for shipment is so great that very likely your local nurseryman can sell

them to you just as cheaply, and possibly cheaper, than we can pack them and ship them to you.

If you live within reach of our nursery, we will be glad to supply you with fruit trees, walnuts, grapevines, roses or other plants. Both the quality of our stock and our prices will appeal to you.

## ASPARAGUS PLANTS

### Mary Washington Asparagus

Our Washington asparagus plants are the finest this year that we have ever had to offer. The seed came from the famous Libby Ranch. The plants were grown quite thinly and are very large and very uniform. The best posted growers in California are all adapting the Mary Washington asparagus because it is more prolific, more rust resistant, earlier and of finer quality than the common varieties.

For as little as one dollar you can get enough plants of this fine asparagus to set out a fifty-foot row which will furnish a small family with the finest fresh asparagus for several months each spring.

**Prices**—Extra large one year old plants prepaid to you: 10, 40c; 25, 75c; 50, \$1.25; 100, \$2.00; 500, \$6.00; 1000, \$10.00. Prepaid to you. Write for prices for larger quantities.

We have a limited number of very large two year old plants, suitable for the small garden where quick results is important, at 75 cents per dozen.

It is a very good plan to dust the asparagus bed with sulphur two or three times during the summer as a safeguard against rust. This is best done of a morning while the plants are wet with dew. Usually once a month or six weeks is often enough.

Brief instructions for growing Asparagus on page 22.

## Berry Baskets

We buy our berry baskets by the carload, ordering them in the fall so that the mills can make them up during the dull winter season, and in this way we are able to make you very attractive prices.

In ordering baskets be sure to mention whether you want eight-ounce or twelve ounce baskets and whether you wish them shipped by freight or express. Strawberries are all put up in twelve-ounce baskets, and nearly all the bush berries are put in the eight-ounce size. There are still a few growers who put blackberries in the larger baskets during the part of the season when the prices are cheapest. We are using eight-ounce baskets for all varieties of bush berries

and find that the berries carry better, keep better and sell for a little more money when packed this way.

**Prices**—The prices quoted for baskets are f.o.b. here. State whether you wish them shipped by express or freight. Very best grade wood baskets with tin top:

12 oz. size, per 100.....	\$ .60
12 oz. size, per 1000.....	4.00
8 oz. size, per 100.....	.50
8 oz. size, per 1000.....	3.75

8-oz. baskets weigh 35 pounds per 1000.  
12-oz. baskets weigh 50 pounds per 1000.

## Artichoke Plants

**FRENCH GREEN GLOBE**—This is the finest artichoke grown in California, both for shipping and for home use. The buds are large and fine flavored and this variety produces abundantly over a long season. The plants we are offering you are large, have started roots, and will give

you artichokes much quicker than small offshoots without roots. All of our plants will be true French Green Globe for we use no seedling plants.

**PRICES PREPAID**—each 20c; 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$12.00. Write for quantity price.



## Brief Cultural Directions

(Taken from Experience)

**Irrigation**—No set rules can be laid down which will hold good in all cases because of the difference in climate and soil in the various sections. We irrigate about once each week during the picking season and about once in three or four weeks during the balance of the year, except in the rainy season. Some soils will require water more often than this, especially for strawberries, while others may need it less often. Give them a thorough irrigation when you do irrigate. The one main consideration is to keep your plants growing thrifty through the entire summer. We have to get a large vine growth in order to be able to get a heavy crop, so if it takes more water to get a vigorous vine growth, use it. Water well at the end of the picking season and again immediately after pruning, which should be done just as soon as the crop is picked. This gives the vines a good thrifty start at a time in the summer when they will grow very fast.

**PRUNING**—Macatawa, Crandall, Advance and other bush type blackberries require no pruning the first summer. They grow pretty much on the ground the first season, but stand in bushes after the first year. The following spring after the plants are set, new, stiff, upright canes come up through the plants, and these should be headed back to the height it is desired to have the bushes, just before commencing to pick. This gets them out of the picker's way and makes the framework for next year's bush. Then when the crop is all picked all the old wood that has borne berries should be cut out at once.

**Dewberries (and Advance blackberries if trellised)** should be left on the ground the first season until July or August, when they are put up on low trellis. No pruning is required until the berries start ripening, when all the new wood is cut off to facilitate picking. As soon as the crop is off, the whole vine is cut off level with the ground with a hoe; no other pruning being needed.

**Loganberries and Mammoth Blackberries** require a high trellis (about 4 feet). They are grown on the ground the first season until they are long enough to go up on the trellis. No pruning is usually necessary until the crop is picked, when all the old wood that has borne berries is cut from the trellis and off at the top of the ground. The new wood which has grown during the spring is trained parallel with the rows under the trellis and is put up on the wires when the old wood is cut off. In some sections the new canes of the Logan and the Mammoth are left on the ground until February and put on the trellis then to prevent sunburning.

**Youngberries**—Youngberries can be pruned as described above for Loganberries or they can be pruned as dewberries. In Southern California, and elsewhere where the growing season is long, the best and most economical way of handling the Youngberry is as follows: The first summer leave all the vines on the ground and keep the long

runners pushed back in line with the row. Leave these vines on the ground until in the spring just when the buds are just beginning to start opening, and then put them up on the trellis, which should have been prepared any time during the past winter. If they have been well cared for the previous summer the growth will be very heavy at this time and the long canes should be headed back several feet and the surplus smaller canes can be cut out altogether. All that should be kept is enough wood to cover the trellis nicely.

Then, when the berries start ripening, if the new growth is in the way, go through and clip out any that is in the way. Immediately after the crop is picked take a brush scythe or sharp hoe and chop the whole vine off just above the ground. Cultivate and water well and if the soil needs it, fertilize, and you will grow a fine vine for the following year, which is handled exactly as during the first season. The important items to remember in handling Youngberries by this plan are to cut the vines down **immediately** after finishing picking and to use plenty of water throughout the balance of the summer to grow heavy vines for the following season. Youngberries handled in this way are easier and cheaper to grow than almost any other berry and will yield wonderful crops.

**Raspberries.** Red raspberries should be cut back to within three or four inches of the ground when set out. Then in the spring when the new canes reach a height of about twelve inches, pinch or cut them back to about eight inches. This will make them branch and send up more and better canes. On some varieties (California Surprise for one), this is very important; and they should be cut early, while still short, not over fifteen inches. As these canes grow out they should be held upright by a wire on each side of the row fastened to short cross arms on stakes.

Then about February the canes should be headed back; on an average about one-third being cut off; some prune off much more. After the crop is picked, cut out all the wood that has produced berries clear to the ground.

In the spring, before starting to pick, the new canes can be cut back to within one foot from the ground. This will get them out of the way of the picking and make them branch for the following crop. Keep the sprouts that come up in and between the rows hoed out while small.

**Black Raspberries** need no pruning the first summer, but should be held up with a low wire trellis. Ordinarily two wires one foot apart and two feet high is about right. The canes may grow 8 or 10 feet long the first summer and should be headed back, while dormant, on an average about one-third their length. When the crop is picked the old wood is all cut out to the ground and the new handled as before, or if you prefer bushes, the new canes can be headed back a little when they reach three feet high. This will make the canes stand





**ROBERT McCARTY PLACE AT BUENA PARK, CALIF.**

There are only two rows of **Cherry Rhubarb** planted between each tree row in this young orange orchard, but it is paying all cost of caring for the trees and is making a profit besides.

up in bushes the second season. These canes will send out lateral branches which should be headed back the following winter to about twelve inches from the upright canes.

**With Himalaya Blackberries** only four canes should be allowed to grow from the start. They should be trained on high trellis, of two wires, with one cane each way on each wire. The canes are headed back when they reach the next bush (about ten feet). No laterals should be allowed to grow between the ground and where the cane reaches the wire. These main canes are left year after year, like eastern grapevines, and all laterals are cut back in the winter to two or three buds.

**Corey Thornless:** Prune exactly as described for Youngberries.

There are as many different methods of pruning as there are different growers. The plans suggested here of handling the different varieties are only suggestive, but have proved satisfactory under most conditions. Each grower works out details that suits his own taste and convenience.

**Strawberries.** It may seem unusual to speak of pruning strawberries, but whether we call it pruning or not, they should be thoroughly cleaned up in the winter. All of the dead and moldy leaves should be pulled off of the plants and raked up and be either composted, buried or burned. This helps prevent spoiled berries in wet weather later in the season and it is also a help in preventing attacks of aphids and red spider later.

**Time to Plant**—Strawberries may be planted any time from October until April. All varieties of bush berries should be planted after the first of January and before the last of April. Occasionally we have seen fair results obtained, if the conditions were all favorable, when planted even later, but we do not recommend it. During the usual season and under average conditions, February is the one best month for planting all kinds of berries.

**Fertilization**—On nearly all soils it pays to fertilize berries. For bush berries, if manure is scattered on the ground between the rows and irrigated and cultivated in, during the fall and

winter, and the ground is not allowed to dry out, it is hardly possible to use too much. From five tons of poultry manure to twenty tons of barnyard manure per acre will usually give excellent results and will pay. In small plantings, from five to ten pounds per plant of poultry manure and twice that amount of other manure, scattered between the rows and hoed and watered in, usually increases the size and quality of the crop wonderfully. If manure is not available, from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 pound of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia per plant scattered between the rows and soaked in at about blossoming time will help. Or if fish meal, blood meal or tankage is available from one to two pounds per plant worked in the ground in February will certainly help make them do their stuff. The time of applying these different fertilizers is important because some materials become available much quicker than others.

On commercial plantings, when manure is not available, from one-half to one ton of fish meal, blood meal, tankage, or a good mixed fertilizer, the exact amount depending on the soil, will usually prove a very good investment. These materials are usually applied about the time growth starts in the spring. For strawberries from three-fourths to one ton per acre of fish meal scattered down the irrigation furrows and cultivated in in February and an equal application again when the first crop begins to thin out, usually around the first of May, gives wonderful results on many soils. On small plantings this would be at the rate of ten to fifteen pounds per hundred feet of row.

If manure is to be used in the strawberry bed or field; and there is nothing better; it should be scattered in the furrows between the rows early in the winter so the rains can carry it down, and so that it will be cultivated in and all out of the way, by the time irrigation starts in the spring, and this is very early for the early varieties of strawberries.

**Trellising**—It pays to use only redwood posts, as pine rots out too quickly. We use heavy end posts and stretch the wire from one end of the row to the other from the end posts and then staple

it up to the inside posts. The end posts should either be braced or the wire should be tied close to the ground on them and then raised up to the desired height on the inside posts. Old railroad ties, if available, cost very little and if sawed in two will make two very good end posts. We use number fourteen galvanized wire for everything except raspberries and number sixteen for raspberries. In estimating how much wire you will need, No. 14 goes about fifty feet to the pound and five thousand feet to the hundred-pound roll. No. 16 about seventy feet to the pound or seven thousand feet to the roll. If the wire is stretched tight and the end posts are solid the inside posts may be spaced 25 feet apart and need not be larger than two by two redwood. Some use one wire above the other, while others use crossarms. Each system has its advantages. We make the top wire from three and one-half to four and one-half feet high for blackberries. Loganberries and Youngberries, the exact height depending on how heavy the vines are at the time we put them up. For raspberries we use very short crossarms that space the wires about one foot apart and let the canes grow up between these wires. For St. Regis usually one pair of wires about two and one-half feet high is enough. On good land Cuthberts will require another pair twelve or fifteen inches higher.

**SPRAYING — (For the Commercial Grower)**—In the past berries have required very little spraying in California. During the past few years a microscopic mite known as the blister mite is becoming bad in many sections of this state. This mite enters the blossoms of all the later sorts of blackberries and cause sections of the berry to remain red after the balance of the berry is ripe. In all sections where this condition has appeared all varieties of blackberries, except the Advance and possibly the dewberries, should be sprayed. The Advance and the dewberries blossom very early and, so far as we know, have never been attacked by the blister mite. For this trouble spray in the spring, **just when the leaf buds are starting to open** with lime-sulphur, one to ten. That is, one gallon of commercial liquid lime-sulphur to ten gallons of water, or if you use the dry lime sulphur, use fourteen pounds to one hundred gallons of water. Now the above is dormant strength and will burn if used after the plants are leafed out, but should be used just when the **leaf buds are starting to open** and none of the leaves are more

than one-half inch long. A thorough job of spraying at this time will get almost perfect control. In bad cases, or, to get absolute control, a second spraying should be given when the berries are about half through blossoming. This second spraying consists of five pounds of soluble, or wettable sulphur to one hundred gallons of water. For Himalaya blackberries which blossom over a very long period, two or three sprayings during the blossoming time are advisable.

Even if your bush or vine berries have never been attacked by the red-berry mite, so that you do not feel it necessary to spray with lime-sulphur at the end of the dormant season for this trouble, still we believe a spraying with the lime-sulphur at this time will be very cheap insurance. Even if you were going to have no redberry trouble, which you cannot tell at spraying time, the good that the lime-sulphur spray would do in helping to control rose scale, thrips, and fungus diseases, would well warrant the small cost. This applies to all varieties of bush and vine berries, including Youngberries, Boysen berries, dewberries, raspberries, Loganberries, and all varieties of blackberries except Mountain and Advance blackberries, which are evergreen.

To control the white scale (rose scale), which gets on the canes near the ground and sometimes becomes quite bad, spray during the dormant season with one of the refined lubricating oil sprays, such as Solite Spray or Volck. Use at the rate of 1½ gallons to 100 gallons of water and keep it well mixed. The Solite spray stays mixed much better than some of the other oil sprays, and gives fine results so we use Solite. Even if the rose scale is hardly bad enough to justify an oil spray during the dormant season, still it may pay to spray, for while you are killing the scale you may clean up enough thrips to prevent trouble later in the season.

Should thrips or red spider show up any time during the season spray at once with Solite using one gallon to one hundred gallons of water. Or if you prefer you can use Black Leaf 40 and Whale oil soap up until fruiting time. In this case use one pint Black Leaf 40 and 3 pounds of Whale oil soap to one hundred gallons of water.

If strawberry fields are attacked by aphid dust at once with nicotine dust. Should red spider appear spray with Solite, or other good light oil spray, using one to 1½ gallons to 100 gallons of water. This oil spray will also kill aphid if both aphid and red spider should come



**This 4 Acres of Youngberries Produced a \$4000.00 Crop  
the Next Year After Planting**

at the same time. The important part and the hard part with strawberries is to put the spray on with enough force to whip the leaves around so that the spray reaches the under side of all of the leaves.

**Sprays for the Home Garden**—For redberry which prevents blackberries from ripening uniformly. If only a small planting is to be sprayed get one quart of liquid lime-sulphur from your feed store and mix it with two and one-half gallons of water or get half pound of dry powdered lime-sulphur and mix it with three gallons of water. This can be applied with any kind of a small sprayer. The important part is to completely wet the vines or bushes all over and to apply it at just the right time, which is just when the leaf buds (not blossom buds) are commencing to open. If you have been very seriously bothered the past season by your berries not ripening, give them a second spraying, consisting of one-quarter pound of soluble sulphur to five gallons of water when in full blossom.

For white scale (rose scale) near the base of the canes, use one-half pint of good oil spray, Solite, Volck, or several others, to 3 gallons of water. Apply this in the winter while the vines are dormant.

If strawberries should be attacked by aphid (small green plant lice), dust well with Nico Dust. If strawberries are attacked by red spider (an exceedingly small red or yellow mite on the under side of leaves) spray thoroughly with one of the light oil sprays. We have found nothing as good as solite for this. The hard part and the important part is to get force enough to whip the leaves around so that the spray thoroughly covers the underside of all of the leaves.

Sometimes one or two spoons full of sulphur scattered close around the plants on a hot day will create fumes enough to kill the spiders.

If any other conditions should arise which require spraying, we would suggest that you write for the bulletins listed below on this page and also take the matter up with your local horticultural commissioner. If at any time we can be of any help we will be glad to do so.

#### Brief Instructions for Growing Asparagus

Plant in a deep furrow one foot apart, making the rows six feet apart. When the plants have been set in this deep furrow cover only about two inches deep and then as they grow work more dirt to them until the furrow is finally filled up. This is to get the crowns down deep so that they will not be injured by cutting. No asparagus should be cut the first season. In the fall when the tops turn yellow cut them off to the ground and manure heavily. The next spring the bed may be cut for a while, but must be allowed to fern (grow tall tops) each summer and fall in order that the plants may recuperate and be ready for cutting the following spring.

Your asparagus row or bed or field should be dusted several times during the first growing season to prevent rust. It is best to do this dusting of a morning while there is dew on the asparagus. During each late summer and fall after the cutting season is over and while the tops are growing up big, they should be dusted with sulphur. It is much better if you will do this dusting as a preventive before the rust attacks the asparagus than to wait until the rust has already gotten a hold to start dusting.

## Helps for Berry Growers

During the course of a season we receive a very great many letters asking information concerning berry growing, and while we are always glad to answer these questions as best we can, sometimes it would take many pages to answer completely. It is impossible, in as small a book as our little catalog, to give very complete directions for planting, irrigating, pruning, and caring for

all the different varieties of berries. The University of California at Berkeley, and also the Department of Agriculture at Washington, issue a number of circulars and bulletins on growing the different varieties of berries which will be mailed to you absolutely free if you will ask for them. These give a great deal of detailed information which is illustrated with pictures, making them very interesting reading for berry growers.

You can send to University of California, College of Agriculture, Berkeley, Calif., for Circular No. 164 on Small Fruit Culture in California.

Circular No. 25 Bush Fruit Culture in California.

Circular No. 154 on Irrigation Practice in Growing Small Fruits in California.

Circular No. 265 on Plant Disease and Pest Control.

Bulletin No. 399 on the Blackberry Mite—the cause of redberry disease.

Circular No. 23 on Strawberry Culture in California.

By writing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., you can get the following bulletins:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 643, Blackberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 728, Dewberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 887, Raspberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 998, Culture of the Loganberry.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1458, Strawberry Diseases.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1027, Strawberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1043, Strawberry Varieties.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1398, Currants and Gooseberries. This last one will explain why we do not grow currants and gooseberries commercially in Southern California.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1488, Diseases of Raspberries and Blackberries.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1399, Blackberry Growing.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1403, Dewberry Growing.

Circular No. 220, The Brainerd Blackberry.



## UTILIZE IDLE GROUND FOR BIGGER PROFITS

### Rhubarb 100%

Costa Mesa, Calif., March 29, 1933.  
Knott's Berry Place.

Gentlemen:

I wish to tell you that the Cherry Rhubarb I purchased from you last month grew 100% and look fine now.

Yours truly,  
WILLIAM BLUST.

### A Row of Berries Instead of a Hedge

In the spring of 1930, Mr. T. S. Bean, 605 Golden Ave., Fullerton, Calif., took out a privet hedge which enclosed his back yard, and in its place planted a fifty foot row of Macatawa Blackberries on one side and a row of Youngberries fifty feet long across the back. These berries did so well and Mr. Bean was so interested in them that he and Mrs. Bean decided to keep a record of the crop. At the end of the season last summer they found that they had gotten 273 boxes of Blackberries and 176 boxes of Youngberries. Mr. Bean is a Trust Officer in one of the Fullerton banks and spends his Saturday afternoons working in his yard. He enjoys the work and gets his exercise at the same time, and we will have to admit, **SOME BERRIES TOO.**

All of this was from just a border along one side and across the rear of his back yard.

### \$1.00 Per Plant, First Crop

Mr. Stanley Jones, Route 2, Anaheim, Calif., stopped in to see us the other day and said, "I want to tell you about the berries I got from you last spring. We ordered two dozen Youngberry plants and when we set them out we found that you had put in 27 plants, every one of which grew. As they grew larger we made large basins around them and kept them well watered. We keep poultry, and several times during the season we scattered poultry manure in these basins and soaked it down with the irrigation. This summer we picked 85 trays or 1020 baskets from this 27 plants. We used all we could fresh, made jams and jellies, and canned all we wanted for the winter, and sold \$27.50, and could have sold many more. I want to get plants enough to set out about that many more next spring."

Mr. Jones has a beautiful acre home place on Lincoln Ave., west of Anaheim, and is employed in town. Results like this should make us commercial growers sit up and take notice, for sales of \$1.00 per plant would mean one thousand dollars per acre in a commercial field.



**A FENCE COVERED WITH YOUNGBERRIES**

**Berry Plants Knott's Berry Place Tested Varieties**  
Buena Park, Orange County, California

[illegible]

**Amount carried forward \$**

KNOTT'S BERRY PLACE.

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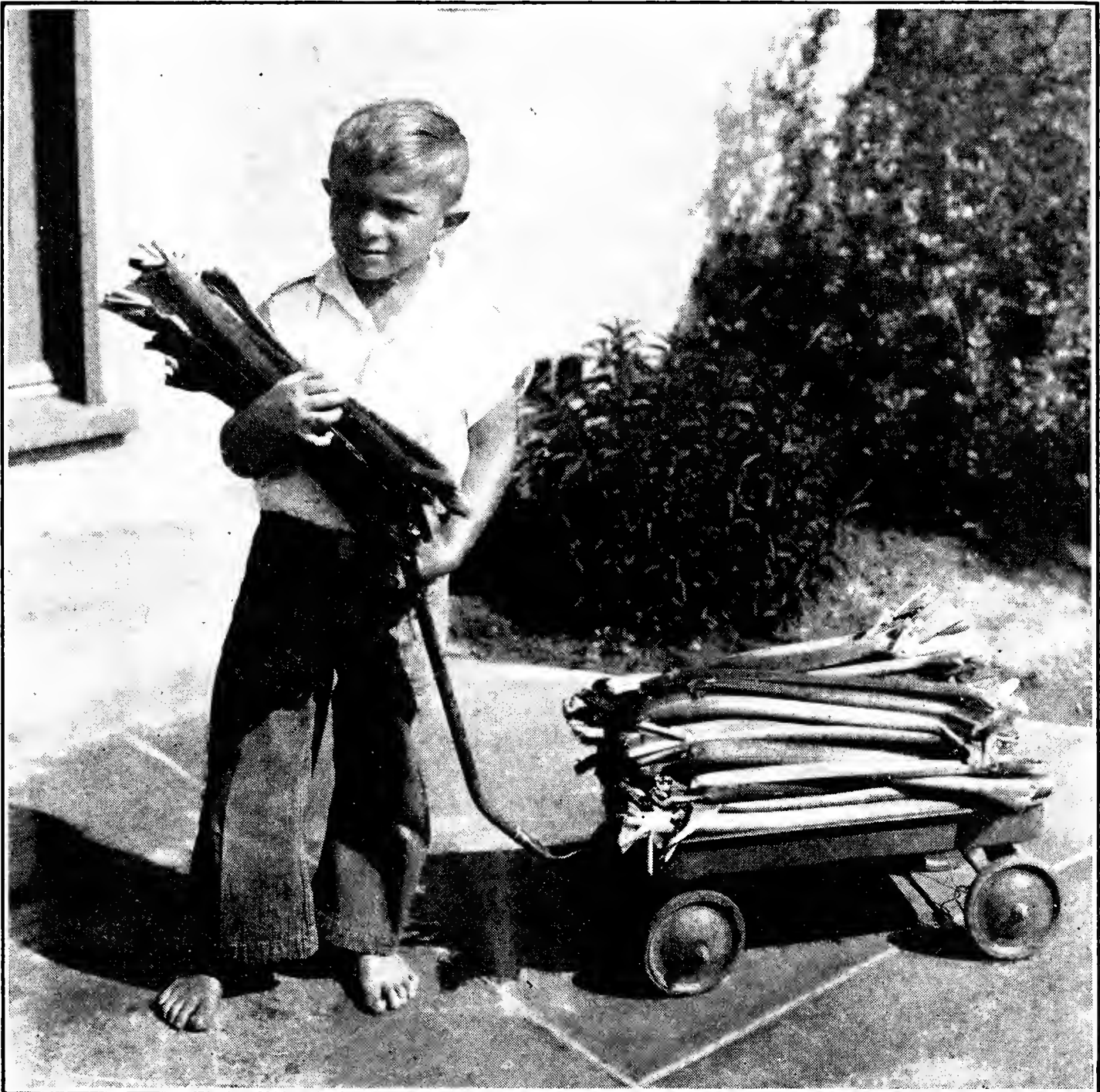
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# Berries and Rhubarb for Extra School Money



## A YOUNG RHUBARB SALESMAN

A small planting of Cherry Rhubarb will give the boys something to sell through the school year.



A Little Patch of Klondyke Strawberries Grown From Our Heavy Producing Strain, Showing Two Rows on Very Small Ridges. Photographed April 1, 1929, and Planted the Previous Spring Three Feet Apart Each Way.



BOYSEN BERRY - (Actual size)

You are cordially invited to visit our nursery  
and commercial growing fields

**KNOTT'S BERRY PLACE**

BUENA PARK - - - - CALIFORNIA